Quiz 3 - Chapter 2 – Federalism and the Texas Constitution   
  
1. Between 1876 and 2014, how many amendments to the Texas Constitution have been adopted?   
a. 27   
b. 50   
c. 484   
d. 522   
  
2. Three years after Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, the area that is now Texas (then known as Tejas y Coahuila)   
a. crowned its first king and did away with constitutionalism.   
b. became its own nation and wrote its own national constitution.   
c. became part of a dictatorship for the first time and lost all sovereignty.   
d. became part of a federal republic for the first time and adopted its first state constitution.   
  
3. According to the text, Texas has had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constitutions.   
a. six   
b. seven   
c. five   
d. seventeen   
  
4. Annexation of Texas into the United States was authorized by Congress in   
a. 1836.   
b. 1845.   
c. 1861.   
d. 1870.   
  
5. The 1866 Texas Constitution extended to African Americans the right to   
a. vote.   
b. hold public office.   
c. sue.   
d. testify against whites.   
  
6. To meet the demands of Reconstruction, the Texas Constitution of 1869   
a. enfranchised freed slaves.   
b. disenfranchised prominent whites.   
c. imposed military rule.   
d. All of these choices are true.   
  
7. The Texas Constitution of 1869 provided for all of the following, except   
a. annual legislative sessions.   
b. gubernatorial appointment of judges.   
c. more centralized state government.   
d. six-year term for all executive offices.   
  
8. The Texas Grange was important in shaping Texas government because it   
a. dominated the Convention of 1868, which wrote the 1869 constitution.   
b. advocated large public subsidies to railways.   
c. supported African American political, economic, and social equality.   
d. advocated “retrenchment and reform”—a weak and cheap government.   
  
9. Because of the prevailing political philosophy among delegates in 1875, the Texas government may exercise   
a. any power it chooses.   
b. any power not prohibited by the Texas Constitution.   
c. only those powers specified in the Texas Constitution.   
d. only those powers defined by the Texas Supreme Court.   
  
10. Most constitutional amendments adopted in Texas   
a. were struck down by the voters.   
b. were surrounded by controversy and national attention.   
c. were necessary because of the detailed nature of the state’s constitution.   
d. were not needed in order for the legislature to deal with the specific issues.   
  
11. The governor’s role in the constitutional amendment process   
a. is to initiate the proposed amendment.   
b. includes the ability to veto the legislative proposal.   
c. is limited to the use of personal influence to sway the outcome.   
d. is to sign the final outcome into law.   
  
12. Which of the following is not part of the formal amendment process for state constitutional amendments?   
a. Two-thirds vote of a joint resolution in the state legislature   
b. Explanatory statements prepared and published in state newspapers   
c. Signature of the governor   
d. Simple majority of the voters who vote in the election   
  
13. Proposed amendments to the state constitution are ratified by   
a. the legislature.   
b. the governor.   
c. Texas voters.   
d. county commissioners.   
  
14. Voter turnout for constitutional amendment elections   
a. may reach 50 percent if there is enough controversy.   
b. is always around 40 to 50 percent.   
c. is low unless it is for an education issue.   
d. is typically low.   
  
15. The special election of 1975 on the proposed Texas Constitution resulted in   
a. overwhelming voter approval for the document.   
b. a 62 percent turnout of registered voters defeating the proposed constitution.   
c. defeat of all eight submissions with a low voter-turnout.   
d. approval of four of the eight submissions and defeat of the other four.   
  
16. The Texas Bill of Rights   
a. is shorter than that in the federal Constitution.   
b. contains a lower level of protection than does the federal Constitution.   
c. has been deleted from the Texas Constitution because most rights are now federally protected.   
d. contains a provision guaranteeing equal rights to women—something not found in the federal Constitution.   
  
17. The Texas Supreme Court has interpreted Article VII, Section 1 of the state constitution to require   
a. a bicameral legislature.   
b. a picture ID for voters.   
c. a ban on a state income tax.   
d. adequate and equitable funding for public education.   
  
18. Something protected by the Texas Bill of Rights that is not protected by the U.S. Bill of Rights is   
a. ​rights of crime victims.   
b. ​the right to keep and bear arms.   
c. ​the right to engage in libel and slander.   
d. ​All of these choices are true.   
  
19. Separation of powers   
a. is not found in the Texas Constitution.   
b. means a bicameral legislature.   
c. places the lawmaking, law-enforcing, and law-adjudicating powers in separate branches of government.   
d. has been rejected by American constitutional theory.   
  
20. The “Legislative Department” of Texas government is provided for in   
a. Article I of the state constitution.   
b. Article III of the state constitution.   
c. Article IX of the state constitution.   
d. Article XX of the state constitution. 